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Hartmut S. Engel

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EXAMINER

ZETTL, MARY E

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/541,444	Applicant(s) ENGEL, HARTMUT S.	
	Examiner MARY ZETTL	Art Unit 2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/10/2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 14-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 and 14-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 December 2008 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-11 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muggenburg (EP 1 033 530 A2) in view of Jongewaard et al. (US 6,561,670 A) and Martin (EP 0 648 971 A1) and Nagler (EP 0 678 700 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Muggenburg teaches a built-in lamp comprising a bulb (7) and a reflector (3), with a reflector opening disposed in the direction of illumination defining a generally planar direct light discharge region (referring to Figure 1 direct light discharge region is region between the surfaces of item 3 and under item 5) which is surrounded by a generally coplanar diffuse light discharge region (the area under items 21a and 21b; note that the discharge region is considered to extend under and continue and the vertical direction and includes the plane that is parallel to the generally planar direct light region described above; Figure 1) such that scattered light is discharged from the diffuse light discharge region around the direct light discharge region, characterized in that the bulb (7) and the direct light reflector (3) are arranged in a housing (15, 17a, 17b) said housing having a planar inner surface (Figure 1) which overlies the reflector and which forms an additional reflector which reflects at least a portion of light from the bulb to the diffuse light discharge region (the area under 21a

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and 21 b); and a translucent scattering plate (21a and 21 b) in the region of the diffuse light discharge region (region under items 21a and 21 b). Muggenburg teaches the lamp being utilized as an installation lamp (paragraph 27 of translation taken from *espacenet*).

Muggenburg does not disclose expressly a holder for fastening the lamp to an installation surface.

Jongewaard et al. teaches a built-in light including a holder for fastening the lamp to an installation surface (col. 2, lines 63-67).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the invention of Muggenburg such that a holder for fastening the lamp to an installation surface as taught by Jongewaard et al. was provided since it is well known that in order for the lamp to be installed in a location some form of holder for fastening the lamp must be provided in order to provide protection to the lamp.

Muggenburg teaches plates 21a and 21 b spanning the light diffusion region. Muggenburg does not disclose expressly the housing being terminated in at least a largely dust-proof manner by the plates 21a and 21b and furthermore appears to illustrate in figure 1, does not disclose a plate within the opening in the region of the direct light discharge region.

Jongewaard et al. teaches the lamp being terminated in a largely dust-proof manner through the use of a trim that engages plates (col. 4, lines 36-42). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

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have modified the invention of Muggenburg such that the lamp was terminated in a largely dust-proof manner as taught by Jongewaard et al. such that a separate trim and engaging plate was provided in both the direct light output region and the diffuse light discharge region in order to maximize the life of the lamp by preventing damage due to contaminants.

Muggenburg and Jongewaard et al. do not disclose expressly the direct discharge region having a circular shape, and the diffuse light discharge region being bounded on an inner side by a circular line and on the outer side by a polygonal line or by a further circular line.

Martin teaches a built-in lamp comprising a holder (11 and mating structure) for fastening in an installation surface, a bulb (5) and a reflector (14) with a reflector opening disposed in the direction of illumination defining a direct light discharge region (directly under 14; Figure 1) which is surrounded by a diffuse light discharge region (diffuse due to the fact that light is reflected numerous times including being reflected off of 19 and thus mixed to produce diffuse light) such that scattered light (scattered by reflection off of 19) is discharged from the diffuse light discharge region (below 1) characterized in that the bulb and the direct light reflector are arranged in a housing (3); wherein the direct light discharge region (under 14) has a circular shape and the diffuse light discharge region is bounded on the inner side by a circular line (outer surface of 14) and on the outer side by a polygonal line or by a further circular line (formed by the boundary of 1, paragraph 1).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified light source and the corresponding reflector of Muggenburg and Jongewaard et al. such that their shapes produced a circular shape in the direct discharge region as taught by Martin for the purpose of creating the light output shape desired by the end user and end application.

Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., and Martin do not disclose expressly the scattering region and the transparent regions of the plates being coplanar to one another.

Nagler teaches an illumination device wherein the scattering region (8) and the transparent regions (5) of the plates being coplanar to one another (Figures 1 and 2).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the invention of Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., and Martin by having the transparent regions and the scattering regions be coplanar as taught by Nagler for the visual effect created by a coplanar light output region.

Regarding claim 2, Muggenburg teaches the direct light discharge region (area under item 5) and the diffuse light discharge region (area under items 21a and 21 b) can be acted on by a common bulb (7).

Regarding claim 3, Muggenburg teaches the reflector opening (5) defining the direct light discharge region and being associated with a direct light reflector (3) on

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whose side remote from the direct light discharge region (region under item 5) an additional reflector or background reflector (17a, 17b, 15) is provided. Regarding claim 4, Muggenburg teaches a light passage region formed between the additional reflector (17) and the direct light region (under 3).

Regarding claim 5, Muggenburg teaches the diffuse light discharge region (around 21a and 21b) can only be acted on indirectly by the bulb (7) via the additional reflector (15 and 17a).

Regarding claim 6, Muggenburg teaches the additional reflector being formed at least partly by at least one planar or pre-determinably curved or kinked reflector surface (15 and 17a) which ensures a pre-determinable splitting of the portion of the reflected light directed to the direct light discharge region (under 3) and to the diffuse light discharge region (the area under items 21a and 21 b; Figure 1).

Regarding claim 7, Muggenburg teaches the housing being bounded on all sides (Figure 1).

Muggenburg does not disclose expressly the housing being light-proof and/or dust-proof.

Jongewaard et al. teaches the lamp being terminated in a largely dust-proof manner through the use of a trim that engages plates (col. 4, lines 36-42).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the invention of Muggenburg such that the lamp was terminated in a largely dust-proof manner as taught by Jongewaard et al. such that a separate trim and engaging plate was provided in both the direct light output region and the diffuse light discharge region in order to maximize the life of the lamp by preventing damage due to contaminants.

Regarding claim 8, Muggenburg teaches the additional reflector (15 and 17a) made to be specularly reflecting and or diffusely reflecting (diffusely reflecting, i.e. causing the light to spread out due to the shape and arrangement of the reflectors shown in Figure 1).

Regarding claim 9, Muggenburg teaches the direct light reflector being made to be specularly reflecting or diffusely reflecting on its inner side (diffusely reflecting; causing light to spread out; paragraph 30).

Regarding claim 10, Muggenburg teaches the direct light reflector (3) being made to be specularly reflecting or diffusely reflecting on its outer side (even though Muggenburg does not specify reflecting properties, it is known that all materials reflect light to a certain extent and in the process of reflecting that light some of the light will be diffused).

Regarding claim 11, Muggenburg teaches the bulb (7) being located inside the direct light reflector (3) and/or between the direct light reflector (3) and the additional reflector (15 and 17a; Figure 1).

Regarding claim 14, Muggenburg teaches an outer polygonal line being a rectangular or square line (to accommodate the elongated light source, 7).

2. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muggenburg (EP 1 033 530 A2), Jongewaard et al. (US 6,561,670 A), Martin (EP 0 648 971 A1), and Nagler (EP 0 678 700 A1) and further in view of Dey (US 4,088,883 A).

Regarding claim 12, Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., Martin, and Nagler do not disclose expressly the translucent scattering plate and the plate which is in particular transparent plates being made in one piece.

Dey teaches a luminaire including a direct lighting portion (corresponding to 7 as shown in Figure 3) and an indirect lighting portion (around 2). Dey further teaches the direct lighting portions and indirect light portions having translucent scattering plates (2 and 7) and the translucent plates being made in one piece (see Figure 3).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the invention of Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., Martin, and Nagler first such that the reflectors corresponding to the direct and indirect lighting regions shared a common plane and then such that the regions shared

a common translucent plate as taught by Dey, for the purpose of reducing the cost to manufacture by reducing the number of parts.

3. Claims 15, 16, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muggenburg (EP 1 033 530 A2), Jongewaard et al. (US 6,561,670 A), Martin (EP 0 648 971 A1), and Nagler (EP 0 678 700 A1) and further in view of Kobayashi et al. (US 5,060,120 A).

Regarding claims 15 and 18, Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., Martin, and Nagler do not disclose expressly the direct light reflector being held pivotly in the housing.

Kobayashi et al. teaches a lamp including a direct light reflector (9) that is held pivotly in a housing (see Figure, A showing pivoting).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the invention of Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., Martin, and Nagler such that the direct light reflector was held pivotly in a housing as taught by Kobayashi et al. such that the light was most efficiently directed in the desired direction.

Regarding claims 16 and 19, Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., Martin, and Nagler do not disclose expressly the direct light reflector being held pivotably in the housing. Kobayashi et al. teaches a lamp including a direct light reflector (9) that is held pivotly in a housing (see Figure, A showing pivoting) and characterized in that a common inclination of the direct light discharge region (area between 9) with another light

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discharge region (between 1 and 9) is adjustable with respect to an installation surface (6).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the invention of Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., Martin, and Nagler such that the direct light reflector was held pivotly in a housing as taught by Kobayashi et al. such that the light was most efficiently directed in the desired direction.

4. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muggenburg (EP 1 033 530 A2), Jongewaard et al. (US 6,561,670 A), Martin (EP 0 648 971 A1), and Nagler (EP 0 678 700 A1) and further in view of Koch (DE 2002-1730 U1).

Regarding claim 17, Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., Martin, and Nagler do not disclose expressly the direct light reflector being pivotably held in the housing together with the bulb.

Koch teaches a built-in lamp including a direct light reflector (5) being pivotly held in the housing (1) together with the bulb (4).

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the invention of Muggenburg, Jongewaard et al., Martin, and Nagler such that the direct light reflector was pivotably held in the housing with the bulb as taught by Koch such that the light was directed to the area desired by the end user.

Response to Arguments

5. The arguments submitted 4/10/2009 have been considered, but are moot in view of new grounds of region.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mary Zettl whose telephone number is 571-272-6007. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-5pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandy O'Shea can be reached on (571) 272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MZ

/Mary Zettl/

/Sharon E. Payne/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2875